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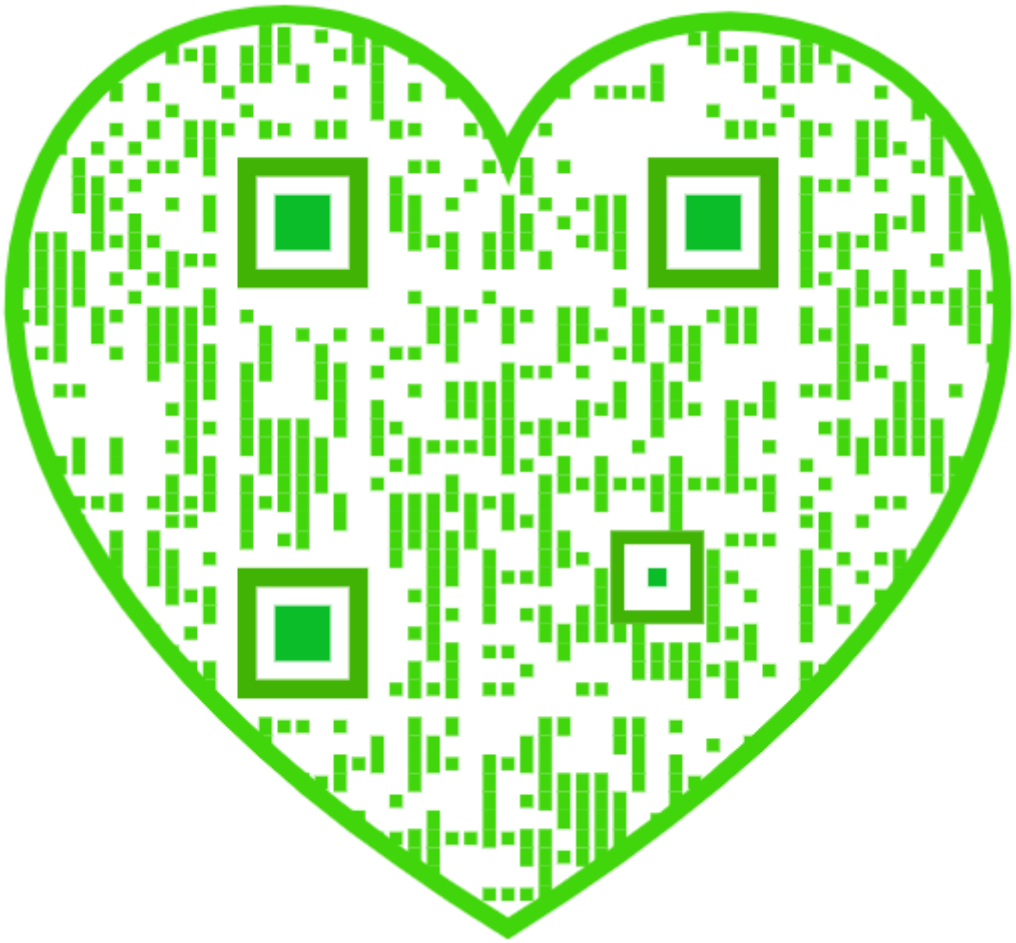

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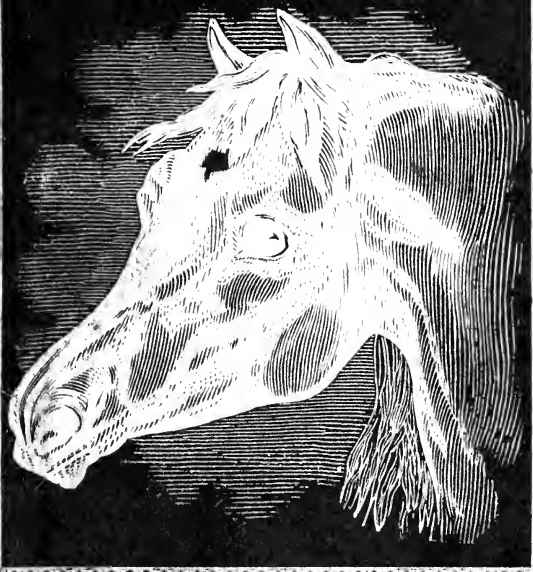

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PREFACE.

In writing this book it has been my object to condense, what in other works of a similar nature has been dwelt on to a considerable length, and to give to the public a small book and one that will come within the reach of all, which will instruct its readers and protect them against the deceptions now so extensively carried on in the purchase and sale of horses, and by the aid of which a man comparatively ignorant of horse-flesh can purchase a horse with perfect safety, and pick from any number that horse which is best suited for his purpose, without any danger of being imposed upon. Also to give to the public the best mode of ascertaining whether a horse is glandered or not. In treating of this disease I give the manner of detecting it in its first and second stages or what are generally known as its "deceptive stages,"

when they are still sold to the unwary as sound. This is often done unintentionally by the dealer, he himself not knowing the horse to be infected with this loathsome disease. But by giving a sure and simple test for the detection of this disease, a person will guard against the purchase of such an animal, and thus guard against the spread of it among his own stock. On the other hand the dealer finding himself unable to sell the animal will either have to destroy him or keep him, and by doing the latter run a risk, which but few men are willing to incur, for it is a well established fact that many men have lost their lives through handling a glandered horse by getting the virus into their blood.

Having long felt the public demand for a proper mode of detecting this disease, I shall confine myself to that and not enter into any long and speculative theory upon the subject as to its origin, spread, past and present conditions, &c., but, instead, give only the mode of its detection, which, heretofore, has been known to but few except the regular practitioner, knowing that, by putting the means into the hands of the public, they are fully

capable of protecting themselves; and, knowing of no better way, I have adopted this method of spreading the desired information, including at the same time all that is of importance to the purchaser and owner of a horse in a plain, simple manner, carefully avoiding all technicalities which tend only to embarrass and confuse the reader.

If this little book only meets the present demand, I shall feel fully recompensed in having been able to benefit those into whose possession it may fall.

D. P. Y.

PROPERTIES AND QUALITIES

OF A

GOOD HORSE.

A good horse has fifty-four properties, that is to say, two of a man, two of a badger, four of a lion, nine of an ox, nine of a hare, nine of a fox, nine of an ass, and ten of a woman. They are expressed by some as follows: "A large, black, smooth, dry, round and hollow hoof, short and straight pasterns, straight and flat legs, round, lean and bony knees, a long, high-reared neck, great towards the breast; sharp and upright ears; a large and lean forehead; large, full and black eyes; with the brows well filled and shooting upwards; slender, lean, wide and open jaws; a long mouth; a large and lean head; a thin mane; withers sharp and pointed; the back short, even and double chimed; the sides and ribs deep, large and bearing out, and close shut at the knuckle bone; the belly long and

roomy, but hid under the ribs; the flanks full but gaunt; the rump round, plain and broad; the thighs long and large, with well fashioned bones, and those well covered with flesh; the hams dry and straight; the truncheon small, long and well set; the tail long, not too thick, and falling to the ground, and he should be well risen before."

A good horse should also have the following qualities: three of a woman—a broad breast, round hips and a long mane; three of a lion—countenance, courage and fire; three of a bullock—the eye, nostril and joints; three of a sheep—the nose, gentleness and patience; three of a mule—strength, constancy and foot; three of a deer—head, legs and short hair; three of a wolf—throat, neck and hearing; three of a fox—ear, tail and trot; three of a serpent—memory, sight and turning; and three of a hare—running, walking and suppleness.

The senses of the horse are very acute and delicate, and his intellectual character is marked by a quick perception, an excellent memory and a benevolent disposition. Like man, some horses are highly courageous, others timid; some lively, playful and generous; whilst others are

stupid, obstinate and vicious. He is rarely found to exert his vast strength and activity to his master's prejudice; on the contrary he will endure fatigue even to death for his benefit. One of his most eminent characteristics, is that his efforts are not made so much from fear of his master, as from a certain consciousness of the necessity for doing his duty, for the sake of the services he receives at the hand of man.

THE TEETH AS CHARACTERIZING THE AGE OF A HORSE.

The teeth of animals are formed or fitted for the the food upon which they live. There are three sorts of teeth: cutting teeth, canine teeth, and molar teeth. Man has thirty-two teeth, those in front are cutting teeth or incisors, those behind and with which he grinds his food are molar teeth and the sharp pointed ones on each side of the incisors are the canine teeth. The canine teeth are best seen in the mouth of the cat, the dog, the lion, and some others. In each jaw of a man there are four front teeth or incisors, two canine teeth (called eye teeth,) four small grinders and six hugh grinders, making in all sixteen teeth. Chil-

dren have but twenty teeth, at first, or ten in each jaw; they are called milk teeth because they appear for the most part while the child lives on milk. The teeth of the mole are fitted to crush the horny covering of insects and to gnaw the roots of plants where worms are found; while dogs cats, bears, and others of this family have teeth formed for cutting the flesh on which they feed. The Greenland whale has no teeth, but fibrous horny plates, which are fringed and known as whalebone. Gnawing animals have two long teeth which project from each jaw and which have an edge like a chisel, while the horse and the ass have to seize and crush the grass and grains on which they live. Man can tell from the teeth of an animal what its habits are. A lion, with the teeth of a horse, could not subsist; and a horse, with the teeth, of a lion would starve. The horse has six incisors or cutting teeth in the front of each jaw, and one canine tooth or tusk. On each side, above and below—at some distance from the incisors and behind the canine with some intervening space—are six molar teeth or grinders. The whole is thus thus represented by natural historians.

HORSE—incisors $\frac{6}{6}$, canine $\frac{1}{1}-\frac{1}{1}$, molar $\frac{6}{6}-\frac{6}{6}$; total 40 teeth.

A colt is usually foaled with six grinders in each jaw, three on each side. In ten or eleven days he puts out two nippers in front, above and below. In a fortnight after, the two middle ones appear, and in three months from this the corner nippers are pushed out. From this until he is a year old no great change takes place, except that the cavity in the nippers begins slightly to fill up and appear worn. He has likewise now four grinders on each side, above and below,—hree of the milk set and one permanent. At at year and a half the cavity in the nippers is nearly filled up, and he has now three milk, and two permanent grinders in each jaw, above and below.

At two years, the marks in the nippers are wholly effaced, and they appear like the same teeth in an eight year old horse. At this time also the first milk grinders above and below fall out. When the colt is about two years and a half old the two front nippers fall out; and, as the permanent ones occupy considerable time in coming to perfection, a colt may experience some difficulty in grazing. Between the ages of three and a half and four years,

the two next nippers appear above and below. Six months later the two corner nippers fall out to give place to the last set. Soon after this the tusks appear; from this period he is no longer a colt but a horse, and the female colt, on the falling of the corner nippers drops the name of fiilly, and assumes that of mare.

At the age of five years, in a natural state the internal wall of the corner nippers is on a level with the rest, and the tusks completely come out. At six years, the black mark or cavity, in the front lower nippers, which was before wearing out is completely effaced. At seven years the same marks in the two next, or intermediate teeth, of the posterior jaw are likewise completely worn out. At eight, the cavity in the lower corner teeth is lost. And now a horse is said to be aged. The following comparison was drawn between the ages of man and horse by M. Blaire. That is, at these several periods of comparison, the constitution of man and the horse may be considered in an equal degree of perfection or decay according as age or youth preponderate; Thus the first five years of a horse

may be considered as equivalent to the first twenty years of a man, *i. e.* that a horse of five years may be considered as old as a man of twenty. A horse of ten years, as a man of forty; a horse of fifteen years, as a man of fifty; a horse of twenty years, as a man of sixty; a horse of twenty-five years, as a man of seventy; a horse of thirty as a man of eighty; And a horse of thirty-five as a man of ninety.

How to Examine a Horse.

The first thing to be attended to is the form of the animal. The head should be fine, and broad between the eyes and tapering towards the nose; the jaws, clean and not possessing too much flesh; the eyes full, sparkling and bright; the nostrils, large, open and of a clear red; the space underneath the jaws should be roomy and free from lumps or swellings, the ears small, set well into the head and pointing forward, the neck, well curved, lightly-formed and rather muscular, also well arched beneath, *i. e.*, at the union with the jaw; the shoulders high and sloping; the withers of a medium breadth, and not too high, as it will be found that high withered

horses are narrow in the chest—a bad point, inasmuch as it does not allow sufficient room for the lungs to play. The back should be short and a little arched across the loins; the chest deep and ribs expanding, especially between the last rib and the hips so as to allow of a hollow betwixt them. The thighs should be muscular to the hocks, the fore legs muscular to the knee, and the feet nearly circular, gradually increasing as they descend towards the sole.

The position of the legs or what is generally termed their "setting on" is a most important point. Viewing the horse in front, his legs should be nearly straight and his feet neither inclining to the right nor left. Feet turned outwards are very liable to cut and trip, and the action is seldom good or agreeable.

Horses with an inward inclination are pigeon-toed, and have a labored action. The fore legs should be set well under the shoulder, affording ample support to it. Such as have their legs plaeed forward possess neither power nor action. The hind legs should either be straight from the hock downwards or have a slight inclination under the belly, but not too much.

Be also particular about the crown of the head to ascertain if he has the poll-evil. Examine the nostrils, and, if there is a fetid discharge, he is glandered or otherwise affected with Nasal Gleet. To be sure of this, the nostrils should be pinched together for about a minute to prevent him from breathing, and, on removing the hand, he is sure to snort, which will blow out any matter if he is diseased.

The tongue should also be looked at; examine the eyes for "Gutta Serena" or blindness, see that the withers are not fistulous; carefully examine the knees, because a horse with broken knees must be suspected to be guilty of stumbling. See that there is no splint below the knee, or grogginess in the region of the fetlock, or ringbones of the pasterns or thoroughpin of the hock joint. Attend to the hocks in case they are capped; see also that there is no symptom of curb, a little way below these points, Examine the inside of the hock in case of bone spavin; descend to the feet and see that there are no symptoms of grease. See that there does not exist sand crack in the horny substance of the hoof, nor canker separating the horny

substance from the sensitive part of the foot. Be very particular about examining the teeth; take care that he has not been "bishoped;" or had a tooth extracted. A horse with an upright shoulder is more fitted for harness than riding; and a sloping one is best adapted for riding from having generally better actioin and less of his own weight to sustain on his fore legs. Horses that stand with their hind legs much under them may be suspected to be diseased in the spine or kidneys, and should be carefully examined on these points. And while doing so, do not permit the dealer or his servant to hold up the horse by the bridle or to have him stand on rising ground. Dealers servants take care to bring horses to a stand on rising ground and thereby conceal any knuckling of the knees or pasterns, and will give a groggy animal all the appearance of soundness. To ascertain whether a horse is a roarer, piper, or whistler, place him with his side against a wall, or the side of a stall, take hold of the bridle near the mouth, and hold his head high; then then give him a smart blow in the ribs with your fist, and if he grunts at each blow he is a roarer, on the con-

trary if he dances about in consequence of the blows, sobbing and drawing in his breath quickly, he is sure to be a whistler or a piper. But for testing all diseases of the lungs and air cells, nothing is better than a smart trot or gallop.

In looking at the actions of a horse, see that his fore feet are lifted well, and that he completely clears the ground, and throws his legs out freely, and lightly; in trotting, see that the horse does not lift his feet too high, and that he replaces them firmly and flatly on the ground, for if the toe first touches the ground he is liable to stumble or trip; if the shoe be examined, it will indicate the part which first comes to the ground, by being most worn down.

JOCKEY TRICKS.

In almost every city or town in the country, there are to be found men who make it their business to buy and sell horses; they generally have a stable where from ten to twenty horses are kept for sale continually. These stables are of some benefit to the public, inasmuch as it enables a man who wishes to dispose of an animal, to do so without having to wait, perhaps,

for months before he can find a purchaser himself; when, by sending him to one of these, he is generally sold in a few days; and it also enables a man who wishes to buy a horse, to find among the number one likely to suit his purpose. But there is no place, where a man more needs the aid of an experienced friend or a sound judgment and knowledge of horseflesh than there. For it is not surprising, when we consider for a moment the relation in which the horse stands to man, and the vast amount he adds to his welfare and gain, as the servant of the merchant, mechanic, tradesman and professional man, as well as the pride of the gentleman, that there should be some wholesale swindling going on in this branch of business, as well as in some others of less importance to the public. But to say that there are no honest dealers would be a gross calumny. That there are few, hardly admits of dispute, for, unless the dealer gives his horse a character which he does not possess, he is pretty sure not to make a sale; accordingly, he often draws very heavily on his imagination. But sometimes it does not conclude with this alone, for the

practice of some low and disreputable dealers, who, by trickery, contrive to hide any defects that the horse may possess, are too well known to need any enlarging upon. But, unfortunately, the tricks usually resorted to require a little experience to detect, and this but few men possess, save the veterinary and the dealer. The usual method of procedure adopted by this gang of swindlers and low dealers is to sell a man a "captain," as a horse with a nasal discharge is called; then, on his way home, or perhaps a time after, members of the gang approach and inform him of the horse being glandered, or otherwise affected, offering to take him off his hands for perhaps one-third the price for which he was bought, thus, in the end, gaining the horse as well as the man's money, only to repeat the trick on the next unwary purchaser, and in this way making a captain quite a lucrative animal to the gang.

If a man finds himself so imposed upon, let him in no wise re-sell the animal, but examine him for the symptoms and apply the test as mentioned in another part of this book, and if he find him to be glandered, order him to be destroyed, and see that

the order is obeyed, and he will be saving the public, at least for a while, from the workings of this nefarious gang.

The following contains a list of those tricks usually resorted to by some dealers:

The first, and the one most frequently practiced, to which I wish to draw the reader's attention, is—BISHOPING. This consists in filing down the wearing surface of the front incisor teeth of old horses, and giving them a young appearance, by graving hollows to resemble young teeth, after which a red-hot iron is applied, leaving an indelible black mark on the tooth.

BEANING.—This is resorted to when a horse is but slightly lamed on one of his fore feet. It consists in paring thin the sole of the opposite fore foot, near the toe, and replacing the shoe, having first placed a small pebble beneath it. The effect produced by this operation renders the action of both fore legs nearly alike, and if properly done is seldom suspected or detected until after purchase.

ROARING is sometimes suspended for a while by the aid of a drug, as is broken wind by dosing the

animal with shot, and tar, or grease, but these generally lose their effect upon giving the horse some water.

Gypping.—White places, such as a star, stripe, or white hairs, as the result of previous injury to the skin, are dyed with colored solutions, which is recognized by the different shades employed, and the dissimilarity of color to that of the hair over the rest of the body. It will usually wash off or disappear with the subsequent growth of the hair.

Plugging.—This is done to prevent a horse from discharging from the nostril. It consists of pressing a piece of tow up the nostril to prevent the matter from escaping. It is easily detected by examining the nostril.

Extracting a tooth from a young horse is often done to give him an older appearance. This can readily be detected by examining the upper teeth.

Puffing.—In horses of a great age large depressions are found over the eyes. Puffing consists in their puncturing the skin and blowing out these depressions, which remain puffed out until the air is absorbed. Where this is suspected simply press over the eyes and the air will escape.

STUFFING.—This is done to a horse affected with a corn. It consists in paring the corn out and inserting in the hole a plug, cut out of the paring from another horse, so as to give the sole the appearance of being sound.

A horse having a nervous disease is known by the term of "shiverer," and it is hidden for a time by the administration of an opiate. A horse affected with a kidney complaint, and known by the term of "A Kidney Dropper," is generally given a dose of nitre, turpentine or resin to hide the defect for a while.

But even these by no means complete the category of defects which hang about the horse, for if the purchaser buys an animal which is neither broken-winded, bishoped, gypped, puffed, stuffed or glandered, he may have secured a more worthless prize in the shape of a dangerous brute, that will shy at everything on the road, kick, and bite, plunge and rear, or run away, after the passions are relieved from the powerful drugs which have been used to depress the vital energy.

Special Points in Horses.

In buying a horse the purchaser should see that the animal has the qualifications requisite for the purpose for which he is intended. If he wishes to buy a racer, hunter, roadster, or a coach-horse, he should see that his jaws are clean and wide, nostrils large and open, shoulders broad and thin, thighs strong and muscular, chest full and deep, affording full play to the lungs. The back may be somewhat longer than in a horse intended for other purposes; ribs large and wide, tail coming out high and stiff, and the hind quarters should be lean and hard.

A horse intended for riding should have an oblique shoulder, and a chest so formed as not to throw the weight too far forward. The back may be long, as this will render the paces easier; it should be straight to the loins, and these should be broad and muscular, and well joined together—no depression being observed between them. There should, however, be a depression behind the withers, and these should be high.

A horse intended for light draught ought to have a moderate-sized chest with considerable depth of girth; and in him a moderately short back is pre-

ferable. There should also be a considerable angle between the shoulder blade and the lower bone, for, the greater the angle, the easier will be the motion and the more extended the stride.

Horses intended for heavy draught should have an upright shoulder, and a broad, full chest, as they act more effectually on the collar, both from size and weight. An upright shoulder gives the horse additional weight to throw into the collar, as well as enabling him to press steadily on every part of it. The back should be short, as it will be more strong and compact, and yet allow sufficient ease to the pace. The hips ought to be round.

Every farmer who breeds horses for his own use or the market, should at the outset possess himself of a well formed, powerfully built, finely bred mare—standing at least fifteen and a half hands high, and weighing not less than twelve hundred pounds in ordinary condition; and he should breed this mare to a thoroughbred horse of good pedigree, good form and depth of body, standing on short, powerful and sound limbs, at least sixteen hands high, and weighing not less than twelve hundred pounds. If the mare is reasonably well bred, he may expect from the union of these a fine animal.

The Color of Horses.

The color of the hair exhibits every variety, and like that of the skin, is influenced by, or depends upon, the mucous meshwork under the cuticle.

White Horses.—There are comparatively few white horses now remaining. The white palfrey originally from Spain or Barbary, and rarely exceeding the size of a galloway, is nearly extinct. Such horses are good in their paces. The majority of white horses are those that have gradually become so. Light gray colts begin to grow white before they are five years old, especially if they have not much dark hair about the joints.

Gray Horses.—Gray horses are of different shades, from the lightest silver gray to a dark iron gray. The silver gray reminds the observer of the palfrey, improved by an admixture of Arab blood. He does not often exceed fourteen and a half hands in height, and is best calculated for a light carriage or for a lady's riding. He is seldom subject to disease, but is not very fast, or capable of hard work.

The iron gray is usually a larger horse, and in many cases a little too long in the legs. They are principally used for the carriage, and have gener-

ally more endurance than the flatness of their chest would indicate.

The dappled gray is generally a handsomer, and a better horse; and whether as a hack, or the larger variety as a carriage horse, there are few that excel them. There are not, however, so many dappled grays as there used to be. The dappled gray, if dark at first, generally retains his color to old age. Some of the grays approach to a nutmeg, or even to a bay, color, and are commonly handsome and hardy.

Roans.—The color of the roan is of every variety—composed of white, mixed with black, red, or bay. In some it seems to be a natural mixture, but in others it appears as if one color was sprinkled over another. They are pretty horses for ladies, or light carriages, and many of them are easy in their paces, but they are not much celebrated for endurance. It has also been found that if they have white fore legs with white hoofs they are often tender-footed, or become so with a little hard work.

The Strawberry.—The strawberry color is a mixture of sorrel and white, usually handsome and

agreeable, but not always found combined with power or endurance.

THE PIED.—The pied horse is one that has distinct spots or patches of different colors, but usually of white, with some other color; they look well in a light carriage or a phaeton. They possess no particular character except that a white foot in them is suspicious, as in a roan.

THE DUN.—The larger size is a true farmer's or miller's horse, with no great speed or extraordinary strength, yet a good tempered, good-feeding, good-constitutioned and useful horse. The smaller, or the galloway size, with a darker or dappled color, are beautiful animals, and much sought after for light carriages.

THE CREAM.—The cream color with his white iris and red pupil is appropriate for the gentleman's use. Attached to a carriage, he is a splendid animal, but he is not very well adapted for other purposes.

CHESTNUTS.—Of these there are three varieties. First, the pale red or sorrel, usually with some white hairs either on the face or legs. This color is somewhat objectionable, and they are supposed

to be somewhat deficient in endurance; yet some of them are bulky enough for the heaviest loads. Secondly, the light chestnut with less red and a little more bay or brown. This is considered a preferable animal, especially if he has little or no white about him, but even he, although pleasant to ride, is sometimes irritable and generally weak. Thirdly, the dark chestnut, who is altogether a different horse from the hackney-like chestnut. He, unlike the others, is possessed of great endurance and a constitution that hardly knows an ailment.

Bays.—Of these there are many varieties, and they include the best of our horses of every description. The bright yellow bay, although very beautiful, and especially if his mane and tail are long and black, is the least valuable, for he seems to have a tenderness of constitution. The pure bay with no white about him, and black from the knees and hocks to the feet, is the most desirable of all. He has generally a good constitution and good feet, and if his conformation is not faulty, will turn out a valuable horse for almost every purpose.

Browns.—Of these there are two kinds—the bay-brown, who has not always so much show and action, but has generally more strength, endurance and usefulness. The black-brown is more neglected as regards breeding, but he is valuable if he retains the goodness and constitution of the bay-brown.

Black.—Of these greater care has been taken. The large, heavy black is a noble animal, and would be very high-priced if he could be rendered more active. The next in size constitute the majority of our wagon horses, and, perhaps, our best; their peculiar high action, while not objectionable for draught, and desirable for parade, would be unbearable in a roadster. Black horses have been said to be more subject to vice, disease and blindness than those of any other color. This charge is not true to its full extent, but there are certainly a great many worthless black horses in every part of the country. After all, there is an old saying that "a good horse cannot be off color." True, it is far more necessary to attend to the conformation and points of the animal than the color. The above mentioned observations, how-

ever, although they admit of many exceptions, may aid in the judicious purchase of a horse.

The Trial of Horses.

The trial of a horse at the time of sale often leads to a dispute between the purchaser and the dealer, although the law is quite clear on this point. The intending purchaser is only liable for damage done to the horse through his mismanagement. The seller, however, may put what restrictions he chooses on the trial, and he then takes all risks of accident in the fair use of the horse within such restrictions.

The fraudulent practice of some dealers in giving their horses, by overfeeding, a false appearance of muscular substance, leads to the ruin of many a valuable animal. If a horse from a dealer's stable is driven far and fast, he, in nine cases out of ten, soon shows distress; and, if pushed farther, inflammation and death may ensue. The dealer rarely gets recompensed for this, and I don't know that he should, as he knows the unfitness of his horse, and may thank himself for having permitted such a trial, however disastrous may be the result.

On Soundness and Unsoundness.

There are few sources of greater annoyance, both to the purchaser and the seller of a horse, than disputes with regard to his soundness, although it has been the endeavor of several authors and writers on the horse to determine just what diseases or alteration of structure constitute unsoundness. But, up to the present time, the various opinions of judges, and of several authors have been so unsettled, that no firm bas's seems to have been reached. But all admit that horse to be sound in whom there is no disease or alteration of structure that does impair, and is not likely to impair his natural usefulness. But the term "natural usefulness" must be understood. One horse may possess great speed, but no power of endurance. Another will work all day but cannot be urged beyond a slow pace. One with a heavy forehead is liable to stumble. Another, with an irritable constitution and washy make, loses his appetite and begins to scour, if a little extra work is exacted from him. The term unsoundness cannot be applied to any of these; it has reference only to disease or alteration of structure. But any of the following defects will constitute an unsound horse:

Broken knees, only when they interfere with the action of the joints, or if they cause the horse to stumble.

Bog or blood spavins.

Bone spavin, although not necessarily causing lameness, constitutes unsoundness.

Contraction of the feet is generally considered unsoundness, though in some cases it does not interfere with the action of the horse. A special warranty, however, should be taken.

Capped hocks, if caused by lying down or by kicking, does not constitute unsoundness, but if caused by a sprain or an injury, accompanied by enlargement of the hock, would constitute unsoundness. A special warranty should be taken against capped hocks.

Corns constitute unsoundness.

Cough—This is caused by disease and is consequently unsoundness. A horse, therefore, with a cough, should never be purchased without a special warranty.

Roaring, wheezing, high-blowing and grunting, all being the result of alteration of structure or disease of some of the air passages, constitute unsoundness.

Crib-biting, although simply a trick or bad habit, must be considered unsoundness, for, as soon as a horse acquires the habit of cribbing, he, in nine cases out of ten, loses condition and becomes predisposed to colic.

Curb constitutes unsoundness while it lasts. A horse is not returnable, however, although he spring a curb five minutes after purchase, for it is done in a moment and is no proof of former unsoundness or weakness.

Cutting constitutes unsoundness, if lame at the time of sale.

Enlarged hock is unsoundness whether the horse is lame at the time of sale or not.

Enlarged glands—Authorities seem to differ on this point, but if the glands at the root of the ear are enlarged and the inside lining of the nostril is redder than usual, one should hesitate before pronouncing that horse sound.

Ossification, as it interferes with the natural expansion of the foot, is unsoundness.

Ophthalmia, if it can be proven to have existed before purchase, and comes on soon after.

Pumiced foot is unsoundness.

Quidding, while it lasts, is unsoundness.

Quittor is unsoundness.

Ringbone, in any degree, is unsoundness.

Rupture of any kind is unsoundness.

Sandcrack is manifestly unsoundness. It may occur without any warning, and no horse can be returned on account of having sprung one after purchase.

Splint, if interfering with the action, constitutes unsoundness.

Stringhalt is manifestly unsoundness.

Thickening of the back sinews—A horse so afflicted cannot strictly be called sound, as the thickening of the cellular substance in which the sheaths are enveloped is long afterwards liable to sprain or injury from causes which would not otherwise affect it. In examining for thickening of the back sinews, allowance must be made for some horses who are naturally gummy or round, about the legs. To establish thickening of the sinews, one leg should be perceptibly larger than the other.

Thoroughpin; scarcely ever produces lameness unless very large and it then constitutes unsoundness, but otherwise a horse with thoroughpin may be bought with a special warranty.

Thrush has also been a disputed point but I believe it is now generally admitted to be unsoundness, for thrush may be the out breaking of any disease.

Windgalls; constitute unsoundness only when they cause lameness.

The following contains a list of those diseases and accidents which are generally not considered sufficient to constitute their possessors unsound:

Broken knees; if not interfering with the action.

Curby Hocks.

Capped Hocks, if caused by lying on an unevenly paved stable or from kicking.

If caused by the latter, it would be more of an evidence of vice.

Contraction in a slight degree only.

Splint, unless interfering with the action.

Thoroughpin; unless it causes lameness.

Windgalls; there are few horses free from these and they do not constitute unsoundness unless causing lameness. That horse is unsound in whom there is disease or alteration of structure that does impair, or is likely to impair, his natural usefulness.

VICES.

Many horses are sold on account of some vicious habit which they have acquired, or on account of natural ferocity, and a horse with a vicious propensity is more easily palmed off to the unwary than any other, for he usually exhibits a freshness that most purchasers admire notwithstanding the drugs that may have been administered. But their admiration frequently turns to fear when after having used the animal they find him as fresh to kick, bolt, bite or shy, as he was to appear handsome during the trial.

There are many habits that some horses acquire that do not amount to vice, but which are nevertheless disagreeable; for instance, some horses have the habit of getting the check of the bit into the mouth thus giving them entire control over the driver who immediately loses all command; another may be restless, while being cleaned; and a third may be continually pawing in the stable. And there are still several other faults of a similar nature; but, as these may be overcome by gentleness or a mechanical contrivance, they are not considered

sufficient ground for the return of the animal, unless carried to such an extent as to amount to actual vice.

But the following contains a list of those vices which will render their possessors returnable:

Biting when practised to an unusual degree.

Cribbing.

Kicking when excessive.

Rearing.

Restiveness, or refusal to go in the desired direction.

Bolting, or running away.

Shying when excessive.

Weaving in the stable.

WARRANTIES.

When a purchaser buys a horse he usually has embodied in the receipt a warranty, which should be expressed as follows:

Date.

Received of A. B. one hundred dollars for a bay mare, warranted only six years old, sound, free from vice, and quiet to ride and drive.

$100.00 *C. D.*

It will be seen that the above warranty covers all diseases that can be detected or that lurk in the constitution at the time of sale. Also any vice or alteration of structure that will impair his natural usefulness, including also color, age, and quietness to ride and drive.

A warranty that an animal is sound has no reference to the age, to freedom from vice, and quietness to ride and drive which should be specially mentioned. The above warranty is also subject to modification; for instance, a horse may be warranted a good hack or hunter, in which case he must fairly answer the description; or, he may be warranted on any one point. But the terms "has been hunted," or "has carried a lady," are not to be relied upon, as it is only necessary to prove in defense that he has seen hounds, or had a lady on his back. No price will imply a warranty or be equal to one; there must be an express warranty and that must be taken at the time of sale. A warrant, or the promise of a warrant given at any time after the sale is invalid, for the constitution of a horse may undergo a very decided change in a few days. A warranty given

after the time of sale is invalid, because it is given without any legal consideration. In order to complete the sale there must be a transfer of the horse or a memorandum of the agreement or the payment of earnest money, for which the least sum is sufficient. No verbal promise is binding without one of these. But the moment one of these is effected the legal transfer is made, and whatever happens to the horse afterwards, the seller retains or is entitled to the money.

If the horse should be discovered to have been unsound at the time the warranty was given, the buyer may tender a return of him, and, if he is not taken back, he may bring an action for the price. But the seller is not bound to rescind the contract unless he has agreed to do so.

The animal should be tendered at the house or stable of the dealer, and if he refuses to receive him, he may be taken to a livery stable and sold, and the purchaser may then bring action for the difference in the price. It is not nesessary, however, to return the horse as soon as the unsoundness is discovered, the animal may be kept for a reasonable time afterwards, and even proper med-

ical means resorted to, to remove the unsoundness, but it is better to return the horse as soon as the unsoundness is discovered. The purchaser may like the horse notwithstanding his discovered defects, in which case he may retain him and bring action for the depreciation in value on account of the unsoundness.

When no warranty is given, a person may bring action on the ground of fraud, but this is rather difficult to maintain, consequently not often done.

If a person buys a horse warranted sound, and discovers no defects in him and resells him, and the second purchaser discovers the unsoundness and brings action against the first purchaser, the latter has claim on the first seller, and may demand of him, not only the price of the horse, but any expense that may have been incurred.

When one horse is given in exchange for another, or a sum given in addition by one of the parties, the law is the same as in simple sales, if a warranty is given and is broken, an action may be maintained. Where no warranty is given, deceit must be proven.

GLANDERS,

Without entering upon the various details of this disease, I will simply say that it has long been the scourge of this noble race of animals. But that the prevalence of this disease might be greatly diminished is undeniable, were the means of detection known to the public. For who, knowing an animal to be infected with this most loathsome disease, would allow it to drag out an existence on or about his premises, to the danger of all his other stock, or even of his life, and that of all others who may come in contact with it.

I shall, therefore, in treating of this disease, pursue my course slowly and cautiously; trusting that the reader will carefully study the following symptoms, as he should consider no time lost that is spent in carefully ascertaining the exact manner in which this disease makes its appearance.

The earliest symptom of Glanders is an increased discharge from the nostrils, small in quantity, constantly flowing, and of a watery character, sometimes a little mucus mingling with it. It must be borne in mind that in this stage the discharge is entirely free from any gluey or sticky

properties which are so commonly supposed to exist in all the stages of this disease. It is in this stage , when, if ever a cure might be effected, and when, too the mischief from contagion is most frequently produced.

A horse may be in the highest condition, but, should this small watery and constant discharge be discovered, it must be considered as a very suspicious circumstance, which should be in nowise overlooked. There is also another and curious circumstance connected with this disease, for which no satisfactory account is given, that when one nostril alone is attacked, it is in a great majority of cases the near or left.

The discharge in cases of infection may continue, and in so slight a degree as to be hardly perceptible, for many months, or even one or two years, unattended by any other disease, even ulceration up the nostrils, and while yet the horse is decidedly glandered from the beginning, and capable of propagating the malady.

The second stage is known by a similar discharge, still retaining its clear appearance, but becoming gluey and sticky, and, to a slight degree

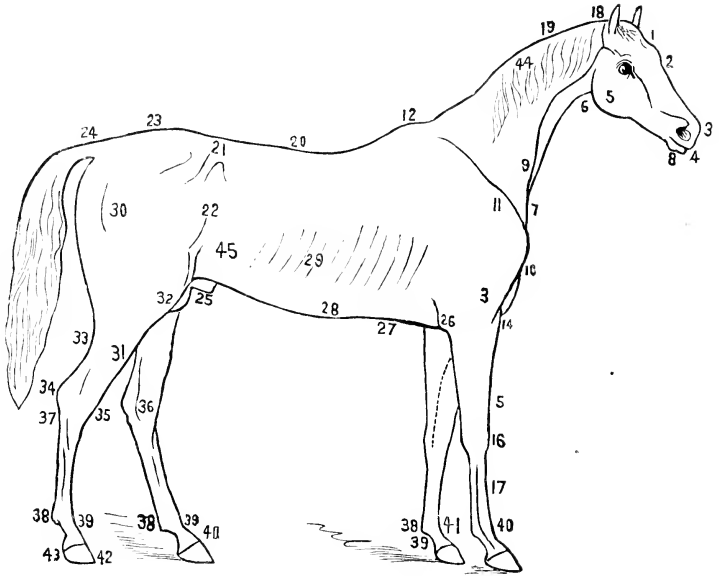
the hair and part over which it flows become incrusted, it subsequently adheres to the margin of the nostril, and then in the transparant watery fluid may be seen opaque threads of white mucus. When this mucus is discharged some of it becomes absorbed, and the neighboring glands become affected. If there is discharge from both nostrils, the glands under the jaw, on both sides, will be enlarged, if from one nostril the swollen glands will be found on that side alone.

Glanders, however, will frequently exist without these swollen glands, and some other diseases, such as catarrh, will produce them, then we must look for some peculiarity about these glands, and we shall readily find it. The swelling may be at first somewhat large and diffused, but the surrounding enlargement soon wears off, and one or two small distinct glands remain adhering closely to the jaw on the affected side. The membrane of the nose should now be examined, it will either be of a dark purplish hue, or almost of a leaden color, or, of any color, between the two, if there is some of the redness of inflammation, it will have a purple tinge, but there will never be the faint, pink blush of

health, or the intense vivid red of usual inflammation. Small, ragged-edged ulcers will also appear on the membrane of the nose. And these complete the symptoms in the second degree.

If the discharge issuing from the nostrils, in these deceptive cases, arises from a cold, upon its being dropped into water it will soon rise to the surface and float, but if from glanders it will sink. The symptoms by which the third and fourth stages are known, need simply to be mentioned.

The losing of flesh; tucking up of the belly; loss of appetite; loss of strength; enlargement of the ulcers up the nostril, accompanied by a fetid discharge and loss of the hair. This disease at this stage is too well known to need any comment by me, as it is principally on the first and second stages that purchasers are deceived.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GLOSSARY.

POINTS OF A HORSE,

1 Forehead.
2 Face.
3 Nose.
4 Muzzle.
5 Jaw.
6 Throat.
7 Point of the Shoul'r
8 Chin.
9 Neck.
10 Breast.
11 Shoulder.
12 Withers.
13 Arm.
14 Fore-arm.
15 Fore-leg.
16 Knee.
17 Cannon-bones.
18 Poll.
19 Crest.
20 Back.
21 Loin.
22 Hip.
23 Croup.
24 Dock.
25 Sheath.
26 Elbow.
27 Girth.
28 Barrel.
29 Ribs.
30 Quarter.
31 Thigh.
32 Stifle,
33 Ham-String.
34 Point of the Hock.
35 Hock.
36 Spavin-place.
37 Curb-place.
38 Fetlocks.
39 Small Pasterns.
40 Large Pasterns.
41 Coronet.
42 Hoof.
43 Heels.
44 Mane.
45 Flank.

CANKER.—This consists in a separation of the horn fron the sensitive part of the foot. It is usu ally caused by a bruise, puncture or a corn.

CRIB BITING.—Consists in resting the upper incisor teeth against any solid substance and then violently extending the neck, when by a convulsive action of the throat, a slight grunting sound is heard accompanied by a sucking in of the air. To ascertain if a horse is a Cribber examine the upper incisor teeth, and if they are worn away on their outer edge, the horse cribs.

CURB.—An enlargement at the back of the hock three or four inches below its point. It is caused by a sudden action of the limb or by a sudden check in the gallop. Horses with hocks turned inwards are most liable to spring curbs.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.—A very tender tumour on the withers, caused by continual pressure of the saddle on the back or from an injury.

GROGGINESS.—A peculiar knuckling of the fetlock joint and sometimes a tottering of the whole foreleg caused by over exertion or frequent and severe sprains.

GREASE.—An inflammation of the skin of the heels looking at first red, dry, and scurfy, but soon becoming a mass of soreness and ulceration.

POLL EVIL.—A hot, tender and painful swelling on the poll caused by very tight reining, a blow, or by hanging back in the stall and bruising the part with the halter.

PUMICED FOOT.—Consists in the falling back of the coffin bone on the sole of the foot being the result of an elongation or partial separation of the little horny plates of the sensitive part of the foot. It is usually caused by severe inflammation or by much battering of the feet on the pavement.

QUIDDING.—The act of partially chewing the food and then allowing it to fall from the mouth. Sore throat or irregularity of the teeth are its usual causes.

QUITTOR.—A sore resulting from tread or overreach. It may also be the result of any wound to the foot, or to any part of it, causing the secretion of pus followed by ulceration.

RING-BONE.—A deposit of bony matter in one of the pasterns. It is usually near the joint. When spread it involves not only the pastern-bones,

but also the cartilages of the foot, going around the pastern and the cartilages and from this circumstance it derives its name.

SAND-CRACK.—A division of the hoof from above downward, into which sand and dirt insinuate themselves. Hence its name. In examining for sand-crack look well to the inner quarter of the foot, for some low dealers neatly cover a sand-crack with wax or tar, and then by oiling the hoof so entirely conceal the injury that an incautious person might easily be deceived.

THRUSH.—A discharge of offensive matter from the cleft of the frog, it is caused by inflamation of the lower or sensitive frog during which pus is thrown out together with, or instead of horn.

THOROUGH-PIN.—A round swelling above the hock and situated between the tendons thus projecting on both sides of the hock, caused by hard work and over exertion.

WIND-GALLS.—Are enlargements which are usually found in the neighborhood of the fetlock joints they are the result of hard work, or sprains, undue pressure on the part.

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